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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-450
S. J. Res. 185

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. J. RES. 185

- May 8, 1962 Sen. Young, N. Dak., introduced S. J. Res. 185 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of resolution.
- Rep. Breeding introduced H. J. Res. 710 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of resolution.
- May 10, 1962 Senate committee discharged from consideration of S. J. Res. 185.
- Senate passed S. J. Res. 185 without amendment.
- House committee granted permission to file a report on H. J. Res. 710.
- May 11, 1962 House committee reported H. J. Res. 710 without amendment. H. Report No. 1672. Print of bill and report.
- May 14, 1962 House passed S. J. Res. 185 without amendment in lieu of H. J. Res. 710.
- H. J. Res. 710 tabled due to passage of S. J. Res. 185.
- May 15, 1962 Approved: Public Law 87-450.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-450

DEFERRED WHEAT ALLOTMENT PROCLAMATION. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat from May 15, 1962 to June 15, 1962.

S. J. RES. 185

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 8, 1962

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture may defer until June 15, 1962, any
5 proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjust-
6 ment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national
7 acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any procla-
8 mation under section 335 of such Act for such crop of wheat.

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JOINT RESOLUTION

To defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

By Mr. Young of North Dakota

May 8, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

H. J. RES. 710

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 8, 1962

Mr. BREEDING introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Sec-
- 4 retary of Agriculture may defer until June 15, 1962, any
- 5 proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjust-
- 6 ment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national
- 7 acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any procla-
- 8 mation under section 335 of such Act for such crop of wheat.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 710

JOINT RESOLUTION

To defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

By Mr. BREEDING

MAY 8, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 11, 1962
For actions of May 10, 1962
87th-2d, No. 75

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sens. Williams, Del., and Mundt inserted items urging investigation of Estes case. Senate passed measure extending time for proclaiming 1963 wheat marketing quotas. Senate committee reported Interior and related agencies appropriation bill. Sen. Carlson discussed possible effects of trade expansion bill on agriculture. Sen. Humphrey urged greater use of USDA personnel in foreign aid program. Reps. Michel and Gross criticized USDA relations with Estes. House committee voted to report farm bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill to prohibit importation of seed screenings. House committee voted to report bill to revise school lunch fund apportionment formula.

HOUSE

- FARM PROGRAM.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 11222 (amended), the general farm bill." p. D355
Rep. Michel criticized the USDA saying, "all Americans are concerned over this matter of favoritism practiced by the Department of Agriculture." pp. 7575-6
Rep. Schwengel called for an immediate investigation of this Department and said, "The example of what Billie Sol Estes has been able to do, makes many Americans wonder how many more operators of this kind are getting away with the same type of manipulation and misuse of their ties to the Department of Agriculture." pp. 7609-11
- SEEDS.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of the Agriculture Committee "in executive session, ordered reported

favorably to the full committee H. R. 5546, to amend the Federal Seed Act with respect to screenings of seed." p. D355

3. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 11665 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 8962), to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act." p. D356
4. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 11677 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of 11634), to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by certain employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce and to provide for the restitution of wages lost by employees by reason of any such discrimination." p. D356
5. TERRITORIES. The Subcommittee No. 2 of the Armed Services Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 10937, to amend the act providing for the economic and social development of the Ryukyu Islands. p. D355
The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. p. D357
6. EDUCATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 11559 (a clean bill to be introduced), to amend the act of August 30, 1890, to eliminate the provisions thereof authorizing Federal contributions for the maintenance of schools of higher education in which racial segregation is practiced." p. D356
7. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee was granted until midnight Friday to file a report on H. J. Res. 710, to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat. p. 7590
Rep. Feighan discussed the recent agreement between Canada and Red China for the sale of wheat and barley, saying, "Today a new speculation has developed on the full meaning of the Canadian-Red Chinese grain deal ... as to how much of the wheat and barley contracted for is actually being delivered to Red China and how much is in fact being delivered to the Russians." p. 7595
8. RECLAMATION. Received from the Corps of Engineers a report on a review of the Columbia River and tributaries (H. Doc. 403). p. 7625
9. BANKING. Received from Treasury a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 402). p. 7625
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Mills inserted President Kennedy's address on foreign policy delivered in New Orleans. pp. 7593-5
Rep. James C. Davis criticized H. R. 9900, the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962. pp. 7615-6
11. PATENTS. Rep. Daddario commented on the "present status of efforts to arrive at a common patent policy for inventions arising from the research and development activities financed in part or wholly by the Federal Government." pp. 7595-6
12. RESEARCH. Rep. Meader expressed concern over the intention of the Appropriations Committee "to include in all appropriation bills in this Congress a provision limiting indirect costs on research grants to 15 percent of direct costs," urged

May 19, 1962

enactment of legislation to create a commission to study activities and expenditures of Federal agencies in scientific research and development, and stated that until such a study is made "it is my suggestion that the Congress refrain from hasty and ill-considered action such as the imposition of a percentage limitation of indirect costs on research grants." pp. 7605-8

13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following legislative program for next week: Tues.: Private Calendar; balance of week: H. R. 10708, to authorize REA to finance communication facilities for transmission of sounds, signals, pictures, etc., as well as voice, H. R. 10594, elimination of penalties on commodities grown on land of certain publicly owned or privately owned nonprofit institutions, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 providing for the establishment of an Office of Science and Technology. p. 7590

14. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 14. p. 7625

SENATE

15. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 10802 (S. Rept. 1490), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest. Excerpts from the Committee report are also attached. The bill also includes items for saline water research and the Virgin Islands Corporation. p. 7489

16. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Williams, Del., and Mundt inserted several items discussing and urging investigation of the Estes cases. pp. 7522-4

Sen. Case, S. Dak., inserted former President Eisenhower's statements at a recent press conference opposing "Authority to regiment all agriculture" and standby authority to accelerate public works programs. pp. 7561-2

17. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Carlson discussed the possible effects of the proposed trade expansion bill on agricultural exports, stated that in "dealing with the Common Market ... we must make certain that our negotiators have American farmers very much in mind as they dicker with the European representatives," and inserted his article in the Farm Journal discussing this matter. pp. 7500-02

18. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey contended that AID was not sufficiently using the services of personnel in other Federal agencies, particularly this Department, in the foreign aid program, urged greater use of USDA personnel, and stated that in some cases the USDA "may actually be placed in charge of operating specified programs in the field." Also, he urged this Department "to come before the Congress with a recommendation to establish an Assistant Secretary for International Affairs in the Department." pp. 7530-6

19. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 185, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to defer until June 15, 1962, the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 wheat crop. Earlier, at the request of Sen. Ellender, the Agriculture and Forestry Committee had been discharged from further consideration of the resolution. p. 7526

20. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 628, authorizing the President to proclaim a week in May each year as National Transportation Week. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 7557

Sen. Lausche criticized the President's transportation proposal, stating that it "constitutes discouragement of private enterprise operating our mass transportation systems." pp. 7492-3

21. RURAL MAIL. Sen. Carlson commended and traced the growth of the rural mail service.
22. BUDGET; BANKING. Sen. Carlson inserted a Kansas Bankers Association resolution "opposing a proposed grant of \$540,000 from the budget of the Department of Agriculture, which funds are to be set aside for use of the Credit Union National Association." p. 7500
23. CREDIT. Sen. Proxmire inserted the testimony of Under Secretary of Commerce Gudeman before the Production and Stabilization Subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee endorsing S. 1740, to require full disclosure of credit charges in lending and credit merchandising. pp. 7508-10
24. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Kefauver inserted a magazine article, "Modern Monopolies and the Public Interest." pp. 7516-9
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 14. p. 7574

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. RIVER BASIN. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boykin inserting statements describing the development program of the Coosa-Alabama River Improvement Association. pp. A3481-4, A3517-8
27. BUDGET; EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Younger inserting an article by Maurice Stans, "Fiscal Brinkmanship -- Gambling With Our Future." pp. A3494-5
28. WILDERNESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Younger inserting an article, "A Stronger Wilderness Bill," and stating that he favors a stronger bill "to preserve these wilderness areas and to protect them from invasion by eroding elements of modern civilization." p. A3496
29. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Betts inserting a statement presented before the House Ways and Means Committee on H. R. 9900, the proposed trade expansion bill. pp. A3506-9
Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserting a statement favoring H. R. 9900, but at the same time expressing concern over certain provisions of H. R. 10650, the proposed tax revision bill. p. A3510
30. RAISINS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hagen commending the members of the Calif. Raisin Advisory Board for the "outstanding advancements which have been accomplished over the years on behalf of the raisin industry." p. A3517

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. FORESTS. H. R. 11691, by Rep. Buckley, H. R. 11693, by Rep. Johnson, Calif., H. R. 11695, by Rep. McFall, and H. R. 11699, by Rep. Pfof, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain an adequate system of roads and trails for the national forests; to Public Works Committee.
32. PERSONNEL. H. R. 11697, by Rep. George P. Miller, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 11701, by Rep. Santangelo, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for increases in annuities, eliminate the option with respect to

lives to join the free world, they are tossed back and forth by British police and Communist guards.

This tragic game of shuttlecock is played 25 miles from Hong Kong at Lowu, the frontier station where the train arrives from Canton every day. It is also played in the courtroom, where 32 refugees who reached Hong Kong on Good Friday were sentenced last week to 4 months in prison (illegal entry) with possible deportation to follow. A particularly tragic case recently came to light in which six children, who had escaped the mainland in a sinking sampan, were bum's-rushed back across the border while a relative was frantically trying to get to the police a letter certifying his responsibility for their care.

The British are not a heartless people, and indeed until fairly recently Hong Kong was tolerant of refugees, legal, and illegal. But Hong Kong itself has become a serious problem, with a population that has nearly doubled to 3.3 million since 1947. There is not enough food, water, or square footage for Hong Kong to beckon, Statute of Liberty style, to anybody's "huddled masses yearning to breathe free." The British don't even own the 355-square-mile new territories opposite Hong Kong, without which the island, which they acquired in 1842, would be insupportable. The new territories lease, probably unrenounceable by any conceivable Chinese government, runs out in 1997. The British are nevertheless budgeting 600,000 new housing units in the next 5 years; and under the circumstances it is creditable that they winked at illegal immigration as long as they did.

This is not a British problem; it is a world problem, and Hong Kong Colonial Secretary Claude Burgess is perfectly right when he points out that the rest of the world gives him little help. The United States has taken only 5,300 Chinese refugees since 1953 (under a special refugee quota separate from our annual quota of 105 Chinese from anywhere). Crowded Taiwan has taken only 14,000 from Hong Kong, although it has also taken nearly 60,000 coming from elsewhere. Underpopulated Australia has taken none. Canada will accept only close relatives of Chinese already there and skilled workmen. Voices of charity in Latin America are silent. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva has a specific mandate to deal with European refugees only.

It isn't as if there were not enough room somewhere; for example, only 10 percent of the world's population lives south of the equator. There is room. Fifteen years ago the World War II DP problem looked impossible, but it no longer exists. And the world did manage to settle nearly 200,000 Hungarian refugees (only 40,000 in the United States) in 2 years. Something can be done.

But what? First of all the U.N. should expand its own Refugee Commissioner's franchise to take official cognizance of the most serious refugee problem of all. And the United States can do one thing on its own. There is pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee now a bill sponsored by Senator HART, of Michigan, (along with 30 other Senators) which would increase the United States Chinese-origin quota to 5,335 a year (partly refugees)—and also admit separately 50,000 refugees a year from all over, some of them Chinese. Passage of the Hart bill would do much more than write a few happy endings to successful escape stories. It would be a strong example to other nations—e.g., Australia, Canada, Brazil. It would give the United States a respectable stance when we seek to persuade those nations to share the load. Let's pass the Hart bill—for humanity's sake.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, May 9, 1962]

REFUGEES IN HONG KONG SEEK FREE WORLD AID

HONG KONG, May 9.—The Hong Kong Human Rights Council has called on the free world to provide living space for thousands of refugees from Red China.

The council, an affiliate of the International Council on Human Rights, said Hong Kong's capacity for further absorption of refugees had reached a "critical point (where the world must now) render maximum aid in solving Hong Kong's tragic problem of the people."

The council specifically asked that:

1. Nationalist China "take immediate steps" to receive and resettle 100,000 refugee immigrants from Hong Kong during 1962-63.

SEEK CANADIAN AID

2. Canada, Australia and other nations "with vast open spaces and unexploited resources * * * amend their immigration laws to absorb at least a few thousand refugee immigrants from Hong Kong every year."

3. The United States and Britain set up a joint program to temporarily resettle and educate 3,000 to 5,000 school age children every year.

4. The responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be expanded to include resettlement of large numbers of Chinese refugees in other countries throughout the world.

The council also gave full support to a bill pending in the United States Senate that would permit large numbers of refugees from Red China to enter the United States every year. The present U.S. quota for Chinese immigrants is only 105 a year from all areas of the world.

The council's appeal came on the heels of Hong Kong's crackdown on illegal entry of refugees fleeing the mainland.

INCREASE PATROLS

In the past month the British colonial government has increased its patrols along the border and in the sea lanes used by scores of Chinese junks smuggling refugees into Hong Kong.

Refugees caught trying to enter the colony have been returned to Red China.

Loudest criticism has come from Formosa which, according to information here, has accepted only about 15,000 Chinese refugees in recent years.

Hong Kong's crackdown was taken reluctantly by the government, which said it was necessary because the population had swollen beyond the colony's capacity.

Nearly a million and a half refugees have swarmed across Communist borders into Hong Kong in the past 12 years. Hong Kong's population was 600,000 at the end of World War II and has swollen to nearly 3.5 million.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, May 9, 1962]

REFUGEES SENT BACK TO CHINA BY HONG KONG—THOUSANDS FLEEING RED REGIME OUSTED FROM BRITISH COLONY

HONG KONG, May 9.—Hong Kong police and British troops have rounded up thousands of refugees from hunger-ridden Red China in recent days and returned them to their Communist homeland.

Overcrowded Hong Kong doesn't have room for them, and other non-Communist nations won't take them.

Some had endured almost incredible hardships in their futile flight by land over rough, ravine-laced terrain or by sea crammed below the decks of smuggler junks.

Border patrols of police and Gurkha soldiers caught many as they hid in the underbrush covered hills on the Hong Kong side of the border.

HOPED TO DISAPPEAR

Others were trapped aboard junks or picked up on side roads as they tried to make their way to the cities of Hong Kong and Kowloon, there to disappear on the crowded streets or in the jammed tenement areas.

They were gathered together at a police camp in the closed border area, fed, given some food to carry, and then returned to border crossing stations in police vans and trucks. Their fate, after their forced return to Red China, is unknown.

Government officials refuse to say how many illegal immigrants have been returned. The conservative English-language Morning Post, quoting sources close to the police, said several thousand had been forcibly returned to China in the last week.

RETURNED IN TRUCKS

Residents in the area said they saw 20 or more truckloads of men, women and children hauled to the border every afternoon for the past 4 days.

Since 1948, the year the Chinese Communist mounted their final drive to seize control of the mainland, more than a million refugees have crossed the China border into this tiny British colony.

Most of them—and their children born since then—are still here. No other nation has been willing to accept them in significant numbers.

Hong Kong's population—600,000 at the end of World War II and 1.8 million at the end of 1947—has swollen to nearly 3.5 million. The colony has an area of only 391 square miles.

Government officials say the colony no longer has the capacity to care for both the natural increase of its present population—91,000 more births than deaths in 1960—and the 10,000 or more refugees who try to sneak into the colony every month.

COLONY'S DUTY DEFINED

Hong Kong's primary duty, Colonial Secretary Claude Burgess told the legislative council, is to take care of those already here.

In the past 6 years, the government has built some 200 multistoried apartment blocks, grouped in 11 housing estates, and has resettled 440,000 refugees. There still are half a million living in board and tarpaper shacks perched on the hillsides, 80,000 in similar huts on rooftops, an estimated 225,000 in substandard tenement quarters where frequently a bed space 3 by 6 feet is home for an entire family, and more than 10,000 who sleep on sidewalks or stairways.

This year the colony is building resettlement estates for another 120,000, a level it has budgeted to maintain for the next 5 years. Last year the government spent more than \$56 million—30 percent of its total budget—for health, education, and welfare services for the refugees already here.

ALL-CHANNEL TELEVISION RECEIVERS

Mr. LAUSCHE, Madam President, the Institute for Education by Radio-Television of the Ohio State University has requested me to bring to the attention of the Senate the following resolution passed unanimously by the institute when it met in plenary session in Columbus, Ohio, on May 4, 1962:

Resolved, That delegates to the 32d annual Institute for Education by Radio-Tele-

vision, representing hundreds of educational broadcasters throughout the United States, respectfully urge passage of all-channel television receiver legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). Is there further morning business?

If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ELLENDER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JAMES M. NORMAN—LITERACY TEST FOR VOTING

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1361) for the relief of James M. Norman.

DEFERRAL OF PROCLAMATION OF MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1963 WHEAT CROP

Mr. ELLENDER. Madam President, on May 8 the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] introduced, on my behalf, a joint resolution to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 wheat crop.

I have consulted with the acting majority leader and the acting minority leader, for the purpose of having this measure taken up; and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] also is in the Chamber.

Therefore, I now ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 185, and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee will be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

Is there objection to the request for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, will the Senator from Louisiana explain his purpose?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand that the Senator from Louisiana has requested unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution, and that the joint resolution now be considered by the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

from Louisiana? The Chair hears none.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 185) to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas, and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. Madam President, this resolution would extend the time for proclaiming the 1963 wheat marketing quota and national acreage allotment until June 15 of this year. The law at present requires such proclamation to be made not later than May 15, which is next Tuesday.

There is pending on the Senate Calendar, as Calendar No. 1333, a bill, S. 3225, reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which would make substantial revisions in the wheat marketing quota law. Its passage would probably require the proclamation of a different quota and allotment than would be proclaimed under existing law. Proclamation of the quota and allotment by next Tuesday would, therefore, create a difficult and confusing situation. Pendency of S. 3225 makes it clear to all that any proclamation made at this time could not be relied on and would be virtually meaningless. Proclamation at this time would also make the orderly consideration of S. 3225 by Congress more difficult, and result in unnecessary expenditure. Passage of this resolution would not result in any change in the marketing quota, but would merely permit deferral of its proclamation.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Congress has extended the time for the Secretary of Agriculture to make these proclamations several times in recent years, is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I think this legislation is necessary. We have at the present time wheat legislation pending before the Senate and before the House Agriculture Committee. I do not know what will come out of those bills, but I think we ought at least to give Congress a chance to do something with them. If Congress gets such a chance, there is a possibility it will write better farm legislation. I think it should. This joint resolution gives the Secretary a little longer time to issue the proclamation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The joint resolution gives the Secretary a little more time. At the same time it gives the farmer the possibility of a little better option.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. It also saves money.

Mr. CARLSON. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to commend the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] for pre-

senting the legislation now before the Senate. I think it will help us in developing good wheat legislation in an orderly way, and be in the interest of those who are concerned with agriculture, because it defers for 1 month the final date for proclamation by the Secretary of Agriculture of the national wheat marketing quota and acreage allotment.

I am hopeful that before too long there may be consideration of legislation which may be helpful in this field. I am fearful that it will still be too late for farmers to plan for the 1963 harvest.

It takes time in the wheat section of our Nation to prepare for a wheat crop. If we cannot secure approval of new legislation by July 1, I think it will be necessary to continue the present program for another year. However, that is to be determined later. I think the pending joint resolution is legislation that should be approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the resolution.

The resolution (S.J. Res. 185) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may defer until June 15, 1962, any proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any proclamation under section 335 of such Act for such crop of wheat.

EQUALITY IN TAXATION

Mr. CURTIS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a statement prepared by me entitled "Does Equity Require That American Taxpayers With Equal Amounts of Income Pay the Same Tax Regardless of the Source of Such Income?"

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CURTIS

In my previous remarks with reference to the taxation of foreign source income. I have attempted to develop those aspects of this complex problem which have broad effects on our entire economy. These include our balance of payments position, investment incentives, and the provision of job opportunities for our own workers. Before the Senate can adopt tax legislation, it must be assured that it conforms to the concept that equity requires that persons similarly situated—with equal incomes irrespective of source—should pay the same amounts of tax.¹ Difficulties are experienced, however, in properly determining what is truly equitable. American firms with overseas subsidiaries have committed funds belonging to countless stockholders to support foreign operation that contribute to our balance of payments and provide jobs for our people. Necessarily because of the loca-

¹ President's 1961 tax recommendations, hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 87th Cong., 1st sess., vol. 4, p. 3375.

thority actually beyond the fact that it increases and broadens the scope of their jurisdictional area of authority so as to make their existing authority apply not only in the immediate area of the White House itself, but in any building where White House offices are located, and elsewhere with respect to protection of the life and safety of the President and the members of his immediate family.

Mr. KYL. Without belaboring the question, suppose the President and members of his family are in Massachusetts, are these officers about which we speak in this bill empowered, and is the designation of the law sufficient to empower these people who are normally of the same stature as Metropolitan Police to carry out in a sovereign State the duty which is imposed upon them?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I do not think that the gentleman is seeing the functions that these police are designed to meet.

Mr. KYL. No; I am sure I do not.

Mr. EDMONDSON. They are not set up to investigate violations of law and to arrest and to appear in court against offenders. Their purpose is to provide protection. It is to deny access to the President by people who would wish to do him violence or to attack him; to prevent someone who is unauthorized from interfering with him in the performance of his duty as principal executive officer of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. WRIGHT. We have no further requests for time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

§ 202. White House Police; establishment, control, and supervision; privileges, powers, and duties.

There is hereby created and established a permanent police force, to be known as the "White House Police". Such force shall be under the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury and shall perform such duties as the Secretary may prescribe in connection with the protection of the following: (1) the Executive Mansion and grounds in the District of Columbia; (2) any building in which White House offices are located; and (3) the President and members of his immediate family. The members of such force shall possess privileges and powers similar to those of the members of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened carefully to the proponents of this bill, and the argument seems to be that all of the safety of the President and his family, or practically all of it, reposes in the White House Police force.

The traffic in foreign visitors has been stated as one of the reasons why you want to add 80 police to a total of 250. Now, am I correct or am I wrong in my

understanding that the State Department furnishes security police to travel with foreign dignitaries or foreign visitors of whatever stature you want to apply to them? Is there not such a thing as security police in the State Department who give some protection to foreign visitors?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The point which we were making—in connection with the mention of the visits of heads of state and the fact that they spend considerable time at the White House and the executive offices when they are here—is that their presence may actually contribute materially to the danger to the President and to his family when they are there.

Mr. GROSS. All right. Now, is it not a fact that the State Department also provides protection?

Mr. EDMONDSON. The State Department does not take over responsibility for the White House or for the executive buildings when these foreign visitors are there. The responsibility remains in the Secret Service, and the White House Police have that security problem in that area.

Mr. GROSS. But they do furnish police protection, do they not?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think to the person, the head of state visiting here, when he is not in the area of police responsibility, yes, they would supply protection.

Mr. GROSS. Furthermore, you would think from the arguments that have been made that the only protective force in the White House now is the White House Police force. Now, can the gentleman give me any estimate of the number of Secret Service men who are almost constantly on duty in the White House? I am not a frequent visitor to the White House—but I have never been there that I have not seen Secret Service men all over the place, and these are in addition to the uniformed police with which this bill deals.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. The members of the committee sought that information, but we were told that that is a classified figure, and we were not given the number.

I would say that the number of Secret Service personnel at the White House is a relatively small number. Certainly, it does not compare numerically with the number of White House Police.

Mr. GROSS. I would expect it would not be anything approaching the number of White House Police. But I do not think anyone should run away with the idea that the White House Police are the only protective force at the White House. Secret Service men are there constantly. If the gentleman is thinking in terms of the need for an additional 80 members on the White House Police force, and I cannot understand how the gentleman can in all conscience possibly advocate raising

the total to 250—if the gentleman is thinking in terms of the necessity of protection of the White House as a site for all-night twisting parties, and that sort of thing, I suppose some additional are needed. I do not know whether that is the reason why the gentleman is in here asking for this bill. But I, for one, cannot go back to the taxpayers of my district who help pay these bills, and explain this tremendous increase. This is going to amount to far more than peanuts, and this is not a quibbling proposition for those who pay the bills. I reiterate that I cannot understand how in all consciousness the taxpayers can be asked to pay for an increase of 80 members in the White House Police force, in addition to the 170 already authorized and with 162 of them on the payrolls.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened to this debate. I am going very shortly up to the committee room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives to listen to a discussion of the situation in the Far East, and particularly of the fragile situation in Laos. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, that is the reason it does not seem to me to be as tremendous a matter—this legislation under discussion—as it has to some of my colleagues. I would ask the chairman of the subcommittee, however, this question: The bill is proposing authorization for and not appropriation for an addition of 80 members to the White House Police force; is that correct?

Mr. WRIGHT. That is correct. The addition of not more than 80.

Mrs. CHURCH. And the White House Police serve in three contingents each day? So, dividing the number 3 into 80, this represents a request for approximately 26 additional people to serve at any one time?

Mr. WRIGHT. The gentlewoman is correct.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I would like the record to show that on my side of the aisle there is great respect for the Office of the Presidency of the United States. I, for one, will gladly face my taxpayers and explain why I think it necessary to give the present occupant to that office and his family the additional protection for which they ask.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 203 of title 3 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "one hundred and seventy" and inserting in lieu thereof "two hundred and fifty".

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'NEILL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11261) to authorize an adequate White House Police force, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 634, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 87]

Addonizio	Goodell	Mosher
Alger	Granahan	Murray
Andersen,	Grant	Nix
Minn.	Green, Oreg.	Norrell
Andrews	Green, Pa.	O'Brien, N.Y.
Anfuso	Halpern	Powell
Ashmore	Hansen	Rains
Bonner	Harrison, Va.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Boykin	Harrison, Wyo.	Riehlman
Brewster	Harvey, Mich.	Riley
Buckley	Hébert	Roberts, Ala.
Cederberg	Henderson	Rogers, Tex.
Celler	Herlong	Saund
Cramer	Hoffman, Mich.	Scott
Cunningham	Holland	Selden
Curtis, Mass.	Huddleston	Shelley
Curtis, Mo.	Joelson	Siler
Dawson	Jones, Ala.	Smith, Miss.
Dent	Kearns	Spence
Denton	Kee	Springer
Diggs	Keith	Stubblefield
Durno	Kelly	Thompson, La.
Elliott	Kirwan	Van Pelt
Fallon	Kitchin	Weaver
Fascell	Kluczynski	Whitten
Flood	Kornegay	Wickersham
Fogarty	Kowalski	Wilson, Calif.
Ford	Michel	Winstead
Frazier	Milliken	Yates
Gavin	Montoya	Zelenko

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 348 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THE WEEK AND NEXT WEEK

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the majority leader if he can tell us as to the program for the balance of the week and the program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, this finishes the legislative business for the present week. After announcing the

program, it will be my purpose to ask unanimous consent to go over until Monday.

Monday is District Day. There is one bill to be considered, S. 1745, transportation of schoolchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, in view of the fact that there are primaries in Maryland, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania on Tuesday next, that any rollcall votes, except on rules, on Monday or Tuesday, may go over until Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday the Private Calendar will be called, after which we will take up H.R. 11257, Armed Forces, nonjudicial punishment, and H.R. 10195, Public Health Service allowances.

Further, for Tuesday and the balance of the week, NASA authorization bill for fiscal 1963, if a rule is reported, and also if rules are reported, H.R. 10594, agriculture, marketing experiment station crops, and H.R. 10708, definition, rural telephone services.

Mr. Speaker, I want to advise, too, that on Wednesday next Reorganization Plan No. 2 will be considered.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in connection with Reorganization Plan No. 2, the Speaker discussed the matter of scheduling that plan for consideration, and it was suggested that it be brought up on Wednesday next, as the majority leader has said.

Now, I have discussed the matter with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON] and there was some suggestion that we might reach some agreement for, say, a half hour of debate on each side on the plan and then dispose of it. I ask the gentleman from Illinois if that is satisfactory with him.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I discussed that matter with the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and that arrangement is agreeable to him and likewise to me.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in view of the understanding, I ask unanimous consent that debate on Reorganization Plan No. 2 be limited to 1 hour, 30 minutes on each side.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, now, what is Reorganization Plan No. 2?

Mr. ALBERT. It is a scientific reorganization, establishing the Office of Science and Technology as a new unit within the Executive Office of the President.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any controversy over this bill that the gentleman from Oklahoma knows of?

Mr. ALBERT. Not that I know of, I will advise the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. There will be no record votes on Friday because of the Oregon primaries. I will make a request for that at a later time. Then, of course, there is the usual reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time and any further program may be announced later.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, on behalf of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on House Joint Resolution 710.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask that the majority leader repeat his statement with reference to agricultural legislation.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I discussed this matter with the gentleman from Iowa, and it was my understanding that there was no controversy. It has to do merely with setting the date for the announcement of the proclamation dealing with referendums, as I understand it, under some of the marketing quota laws.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman.

I have no objection to the request.

The SPEAKER. The Chair might state that the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma has heretofore been granted.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. FOGARTY HONORED

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inform the House of the presentation of another honor to our beloved and distinguished colleague from Rhode Island, JOHN E. FOGARTY.

This honor, Mr. Speaker, is the latest in a long list of awards and citations by

POSTPONEMENT OF PROCLAMATION OF 1963 WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND MARKETING QUOTAS

MAY 11, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.J. Res. 710]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 710) to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this joint resolution is to save the Department of Agriculture the administrative expense of issuing wheat acreage allotment and marketing quota proclamations on May 15, as required by law, in view of the fact that wheat legislation is now pending in the Congress and that any proclamation made on May 15 would, therefore, probably be rendered ineffective by a new wheat program.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (secs. 332 and 335), the Secretary of Agriculture is required to issue proclamations of wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the 1963 crop year not later than May 15, 1962.

This joint resolution will change the date for this year's proclamations to June 15.

There would be no cost to the Government as a result of this legislation. On the contrary, the Department of Agriculture would be saved the administrative expense of issuing and distributing findings and proclamations which may later be nullified by pending legislation.

The Department of Agriculture supports the enactment of this joint resolution.

Union Calendar No. 705

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 710

[Report No. 1672]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 8, 1962

Mr. BREEDING introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 11, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Sec-
4 retary of Agriculture may defer until June 15, 1962, any
5 proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjust-
6 ment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national
7 acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any procla-
8 mation under section 335 of such Act for such crop of wheat.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 710

[Report No. 1672]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

By Mr. BREEDING

MAY 8, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 11, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

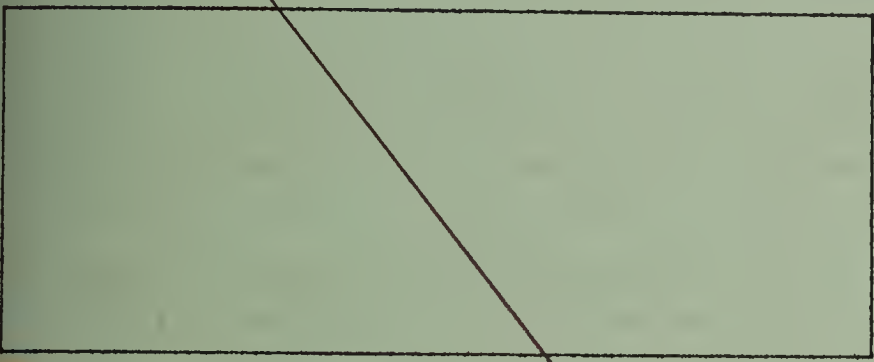
Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 15, 1962
For actions of May 14, 1962
87th-2d, No. 76



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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed resolution to defer proclamation of wheat marketing quotas. Several Representatives discussed Estes controversy. House committee reported bill revise school lunch fund apportionment formula. Rep. Findley criticized USDA administration of feed grain program. Sen. Williams, Del., charged mistreatment of USDA employee in Estes case. Sen. Allott called for resignation of Secretary Freeman as result of Estes case. Sen. Carroll commended new sugar proposal. Sen. Ellender and Reps. Cooley, Abernethy, and Rogers, Tex., introduced sugar bills.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS. Began consideration of H. R. 10788, to amend Sec. 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 so as to authorize the President to regulate imports of agricultural commodities, including textiles and textile products, from nonparticipating countries of multilateral trade agreements. p. 7683
Sen. Johnston urged passage of the bill as a means of providing protection for "our domestic industries from cheap foreign products." pp. 7682-3
Sen. Mundt, for himself and Sens. Hruska and Case, S. Dak., submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to this bill. p. 7662
2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Williams, Del., charged that an employee of this Department connected with certain files on the Estes case had been mistreated, and renewed

May 14, 1962

his request for a full investigation of the Estes case. pp. 7708-9

Sen. Allott discussed the Estes case and called for the resignation of Secretary Freeman as a result of it. pp. 7721-4

3. SUGAR. Sen. Carroll expressed pleasure that "the principal negotiators on a new sugar program have just about arrived at complete agreement," and stated that he expected "this agreement will give the domestic industry a share of the total quota, a fraction of a percentage point under 60 percent, and it will also give the domestic sugar industry about 63 percent of the growth in consumptive demand over the overall quota of 9.7 million tons." pp. 7681-2
4. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Humphrey objected to a unanimous consent request by Sen. Robertson for the referral of S. 2965, the standby public works bill, to the Banking and Currency Committee for study. Sens. Lausche, Bush, Capehart, Saltonstall, and Cooper debated the merits of such a referral. pp. 7665-8
5. FOREST RESEARCH. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted and commended an address by Sen. Stennis at the dedication of the Southern Hardwood Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., on the importance of forest research. pp. 7678-80
Sen. Miller inserted an article commending the proposed Lewis and Clark Wildlife and Recreational Trailway from Mo. to Ore. p. 7706
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Miller expressed concern over the possible effects of the proposed trade expansion bill on domestic agriculture, stated that "the Common Market has adopted a completely protectionist policy in regard to agricultural commodities which have been exported from Iowa," and inserted an editorial and article to support his position. pp. 7702-4
7. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Moss urged enactment of legislation to provide for establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps and inserted an editorial supporting such legislation. p. 7709
8. WATERSHEDS. Sen. Carlson inserted an editorial discussing the opposition of the Association of Kan. Watersheds to authorization of the Woodbine Dam and Reservoir as proposed by the Corps of Engineers. pp. 7663-4
9. ATOMIC ENERGY. Sen. Aiken urged expansion of the cooperative program for the development and construction of atomic-power reactors and contended that the Administration is attempting "to put a roadblock in the way." pp. 7706-8

HOUSE

10. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 185, to authorize the Secretary to defer until June 15, 1962 (rather than May 15) the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat. This measure will now be sent to the President (p. 7634). The Agriculture Committee reported a similar resolution without amendment on May 11 (during adjournment of the House), H. J. Res. 710 (H. Rept. 1672), which was tabled. p. 7648
Rep. Feighan discussed the shipment of grain from Canada to Red China and inserted an article, "Allen-Scott Report -- Sino-Soviet Cooperation Evident in Grain Shipments From Canada." pp. 7635-6
11. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Anderson, Ill., called for "a thorough investigation by the appropriate committee of this House of the shocking events that have apparently taken place, in the case involving Billie Sol Estes." p. 7628

like to ask the gentleman from Virginia how he justifies that kind of a situation. I think this is a bad piece of legislation. I do not think it should be passed.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALEY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman will recall at the time that this franchise was awarded, the tendency on the part of the majority at that time, and certainly the District of Columbia Commissioners, was to run out of town the predecessor of this company who was at that time doing a good job; in fact, it seemed to be the tendency they wanted to destroy a well-operated, privately owned public-utility system. So, I do not find myself in disagreement with the gentleman from Florida as to what happened at that time or, rather, in disagreeing with what happened at that time in setting up the franchise. However, we did set it up in this way. There was a very good chance of our going into public ownership of the private utility. They in effect guaranteed a 6½-percent return on the rate basis or on the gross operating revenue. The Congress stated at that time that 6½ or 7 percent on gross operating revenues would not be unreasonable, but the Public Utilities Commission has reduced that to 4.92 percent.

Mr. HALEY. Am I correct in the statement that the previous corporation was giving good service? It had operated this transportation system without cost of one dime to the people of the District of Columbia or the taxpayers, and simply because certain people down here in the District of Columbia wanted to get them out, the Congress and the Commission of the District of Columbia pushed these people out and turned it over to a man who comes in now with his hands out. I think the bill should be defeated.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. GROSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. BROWN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time because I have been intrigued somewhat by the debate I have just heard, and because I would like to ask a question or two if I may of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN] or my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARSHA].

Mr. Speaker, I, first, believe very strongly in the free enterprise system. But if I remember correctly, when the franchise was granted to the present Capital Transit Co., a part of the arrangement made at that time was the the corporation was to remove the trolley tracks as quickly as possible when they converted over to buses, and to repair the

streets and put them back in good, serviceable condition. Is that correct?

Mr. McMILLAN. They were given 7 years.

Mr. BROWN. That was the responsibility of the Capital Transit Co., the new ownership that obtained this franchise?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is right.

Mr. BROWN. That leads me to another question. I have heard some rather disturbing reports recently, regarding these tracks being removed and the streets being repaired. Is the work being done by the Capital Transit Co. or is it being done by another corporation created for the purpose of doing this particular job, the ownership of which is exactly the same, or primarily the same, as that of the Capital Transit Co.? Can the gentleman tell me whether that is so or not?

Mr. McMILLAN. I could not tell the gentleman. I was of the opinion that the Capital Transit Co. was removing the tracks. I did not know there was a separate company.

Mr. BROWN. Is it or is it not a fact that a separate corporation was formed by the same group that has control of the Capital Transit Co. for the purpose of removing these tracks and repairing the streets, as required under the franchise; and that under the contract with the Capital Transit Co. this construction corporation has been making a very handsome profit? Does the gentleman know or not know whether such is a fact?

Mr. McMILLAN. I would have to get that information from some other source.

Mr. BROWN. Does not the gentleman think, when we go into a matter of this kind, that we ought to have all of the information, including supplemental information, that might effect our decision, so that we would know what is going on here in connection with this franchise? I should like to ask the gentleman from Ohio whether he knows or not?

Mr. HARSHA. I do not, of my own personal knowledge.

Mr. BROWN. Does the gentleman know of his own official knowledge, as a member of the committee?

Mr. HARSHA. I understand there is another firm that is doing this work and that instead of removing some of the tracks they are covering them over.

Mr. BROWN. Regardless what they do, it is a separate corporation formed to repair these streets, and to do that which the Capital Transit Co. is required to do under the terms of the franchise, which is either removing the rails of the old trolley system, or repairing the streets; is that correct?

Mr. HARSHA. I cannot answer that. I do not know the connection between the two.

Mr. BROWN. Here we are about to pass on legislation which deals directly with this question, because under the franchise, inasmuch as this money is being paid to a separate corporation owned and controlled by virtually the same people, it becomes a part of the cost of operating the transit system which is taken into consideration in fixing rates under the franchise; is that correct?

Mr. McMILLAN. If the gentleman will yield, the question we had before us in connection with the bill S. 1745 was whether the public should pay the cost of schoolchildren's fares or whether the public utility should pay it as a private enterprise.

Mr. BROWN. I understand, but I also understand that there is a fellow named Billie Sol Estes down in Texas who had a great many outside connections, and engaged in some peculiar manipulations, in order to make money, and that alone ought to be a warning that when we begin to deal with matters of this kind, we should look at all the supplemental activities that might lead to the question of what rate or fare should be charged to make the profit that is guaranteed under the franchise. I am wondering if this committee will look into that? These rumors, these reports, have been floating around and should certainly have reached the ears of someone up here on Capitol Hill by this time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] has expired.

(Mr. BROWN asked and was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. BROWN. I am not on the Committee on the District of Columbia, I am not a financier, I am not a public utility magnate, yet these stories come to me, just as an ordinary newspaperman often gets stories, that this separate corporation was formed purposely to repair the streets, and it has been doing so at a very good profit, which has been charged against the Capital Transit Co., and it of course is added into their cost of doing business, so that in the end the people must pay higher fares in order to take care of the transit company's guaranteed profits. Does not the gentleman think that ought to be looked into a little bit?

Mr. McMILLAN. I do, and we would like very much to have the gentleman come to our committee meetings.

Mr. BROWN. I would love to sit in on some of your hearings sometime, but after all, I do not call on the gentleman to accept and meet my obligations as to committee service and I do not expect to take over his obligations, or try to carry them out for him, or for any other member of the committee.

May I say to the gentleman we have been close associates for many years. There has been no Member of the House for whom I have had a higher regard or greater esteem or more affection than my colleague from South Carolina. Certainly I do not blame him in this matter. But I am simply calling it to his attention in order to perhaps be of assistance to him, and to prevent some further repercussions later on in connection with this whole problem.

Mr. McMILLAN. I assure the gentleman we would like very much to go into this matter thoroughly. This is the first time I have heard of it.

Mr. BROWN. I hope you will forgive me for bringing it out, but I could not resist calling attention to it in this debate.

Mr. HARSHA. If the gentleman will yield, there was nothing brought before the committee in this hearing on this bill in relation to the corporation to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. BROWN. Certainly not—and I can understand why not.

Mr. HARSHA. As the chairman has pointed out, we will be glad to enter into an investigation of this matter.

Mr. BROWN. I agree with the gentleman on that, but I am pointing out that we should go into what is being done in connection with other matters by this same group of people as to determine whether or not they are entitled to an increase in fares and in passenger rates.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer certain committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments offered by Mr. McMILLAN:

Page 1, line 10, following the word "income" insert the words "from mass transportation operations in the District of Columbia".

Page 2, line 2, strike "June 30" and insert in lieu thereof "August 31".

Page 2, line 7, strike the word "revenues" and insert in lieu thereof "revenues in the District of Columbia".

Page 2, line 9, strike "June 30" and insert in lieu thereof "August 31".

Page 2, line 18, following the word "income" insert the words "from mass transportation operations in the District of Columbia".

Page 3, line 5, strike "June 30" and insert in lieu thereof "August 31".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time because I want to get something clear in my own mind as a member of the committee. Do I correctly understand that the amendments which were just adopted were the amendments which were recommended by the District of Columbia?

Mr. McMILLAN. The gentleman is correct. They are clarifying amendments.

Mr. COHELAN. Is it not also true that in the Commissioner's letter they indicate that with these amendments they now recommend the bill be passed?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is correct.

Mr. COHELAN. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement heretofore entered into, the further consideration of the bill is postponed until Wednesday next.

THE 1963 WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 185) to defer the proc-

lamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of my colleague whether this legislation has been checked with the minority leadership both on the Committee on Agriculture as well as the House leadership?

Mr. BREEDING. I have checked this with the leadership on both sides of the aisle and find no opposition.

Mr. LANGEN. Can we have an explanation of the purpose of this resolution?

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this joint resolution is to save the Department of Agriculture the administrative expense of issuing wheat acreage allotments and marketing quota proclamations on May 15, as required by law, in view of the fact that wheat legislation is now pending in the Congress and that any proclamation made on May 15 would, therefore, probably be rendered ineffective by a new wheat program.

This joint resolution will change the date for this year's proclamations to June 15.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, is this the legislation which previously passed the House?

Mr. BREEDING. Not this year, but it did pass the House a year ago.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may defer until June 15, 1962, any proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any proclamation under section 335 of such Act for such crop of wheat.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House resolution was laid on the table.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE REHABILITATION

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the failure of the House to approve the appropriation of \$73 million to provide for the settlement and complete the payment of the balance due on Philippine war damage rehabilitation claims adversely affected our Philippine-American relations.

I regret that President Macapagal decided to cancel his visit to the United States. There is no doubt in my mind that the action of the House of Representatives last Wednesday on the Philippine rehabilitation bill did not reflect the true attitude of the American people and Congress toward the Philippines.

After the vote last Wednesday, no less than a score of Congressmen who had voted against the measure advised me of their regrets and expressed hope they would have an opportunity to correct the record. At a meeting last Friday with the Democratic leadership of the House—Speaker McCORMACK, Congressman ALBERT, representatives of the White House and State Department, it was decided that the bill would be reintroduced today with clarifying amendments.

Advised that the bill will be modified to meet the objections expressed during the debate on the measure, Congressman HAYS stated that he will not oppose the legislation. The reintroduction of the bill will give those who had expressed their regrets on the vote they cast last Wednesday an opportunity to correct the RECORD.

As I have stated in trying to analyze the vote, it was obvious that many Members who had opposed the measure did not have a full understanding of the intent and purpose of the legislation and were not fully aware of the moral obligation of the United States to the Philippine claimants.

The bill reintroduced today jointly by the gentleman from California, Congressman GEORGE P. MILLER, the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman JUDD, the gentleman from Michigan, Congressman BROOMFIELD, and myself amends section 1 of the bill providing that all payments, whether in dollars or pesos would be subject to the provisions of section 104(c) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1946. This amendment will require the test of reinvestment of amounts equal or greater than the claims due, in the economy of the Philippines. This applies to all claimants receiving over 25,000 pesos.

Further, the new bill amends section 2 by requiring that the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission complete its determination and wind up its affairs within 1 year after the last date on which application may be filed.

I am confident that the new version of the bill will receive prompt and favorable action in this body.

[Mr. JUDD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. BROOMFIELD and Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER (at the request of Mr. ZABLOCKI) were given permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, our newspapers today carried a story of a radio and television address by the Honorable Diosdado Macapagal, President of the Philippines, to the people of his nation.

We have had no reason to regret that decision. I am convinced that, in broad effect, stock options have helped materially to raise the company to third place among American industrial corporations in total dollar sales. Without stock options or some comparable incentives, the same results would not have been achieved.

Mr. Speaker, the stock option experience of Ford Motor Co. where good management produced benefit for the employees, the shareholders, the public, and the U.S. Treasury is not an isolated instance of broad scale benefit from the stock option incentive feature of our Federal tax structure. Indeed, similar benefits equally as dramatic, can be found among the case histories of the many hundreds of stock option plans in effect today.

It is important to recognize that these benefits flow not only to the recipient of the option but also to owners and employees of the corporation and to the general public as well. It is estimated that approximately two-thirds of the 1,100 companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange have stock option plans. This number of participating companies is increased by stock option plans in effect with companies listed on other exchanges and with unlisted companies. This multiplicity of plans has not come into being through the design of a few corporate executives. In my judgment, the widespread utilization of stock options as key employee reward can in large measure be attributed to the interest of shareholders in maintaining an executive force that is capable of efficient and effective company management. And as I have said this inducement to experienced company management is directly reflected in increased stockholder equity and in job opportunities for company employees that are more secure and offer brighter opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, the allegation that the stock option plan constitutes a loophole cannot stand up under objective examination. The fact is that the public is not disadvantaged through any loss in tax revenue under these plans. It must be remembered that the granting corporation does not take a deduction with respect to the value of a stock option as it does in the case of wages paid to an employee. Thus it might be said that a 52-percent saving accrues to the U.S. Treasury because there is no tax write-off at the corporate level on stock options. Additionally, if the employee disposes of his stock the Treasury will collect capital gains tax on any gain he may have.

As I have studied this matter and given particular regard to the criticisms made against the stock option provisions of our tax law, the following conclusions seem inescapable: First, the loophole allegation cannot be sustained and relies on the recitation of a few isolated instances of admittedly large gains resulting from unusual combinations of circumstances that are not likely to be repeated; second, stock options are good business for America because of the incentive to maximum efficiency in the operation of the free enterprise system; third, employees and shareholders share

in the benefits that are reaped as a consequence of strong, experienced, and capable company management; fourth, long-term corporate growth requires long-term investment and effort capably directed in competitive enterprise in pursuit of policies that are in the national interest, and these consequences are best attainable under management arrangements involving a long-term proprietary interest; fifth, the stock option opportunity is especially important to relatively small business that can use the stock option incentive to acquire and retain the necessary managerial skills; and sixth, the repeal of the stock option tax provisions could produce a net revenue loss to the U.S. Treasury rather than a gain.

Mr. Speaker, the national interest clearly requires that Government policy should be directed to the encouragement of economic growth. An important aspect of that policy for growth necessarily involves our Federal tax structure, generally, and the incentive feature of our tax law specifically. The economic growth we must seek is in private enterprise and not in Government enterprise. This growth will be determined in substantial measure by the experience and effectiveness of the managerial skills that are brought to bear in the development of our economic potential. The incentives provided by the stock option opportunity form an important aspect of the inducement for sound, longrun success on the part of business management in contributing the guidance and direction to our industrial and commercial efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit to my colleagues that this subject of tax law and incentives requires evaluations and judgments based on informed knowledge and not emotions and prejudices.

MRS. MARGARET R. BEITER

(Mr. BLATNIK (at the request of Mr. BREEDING) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD.)

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise on the floor of the House this afternoon to pay a well deserved tribute to an outstanding employee of the House of Representatives—one of the finest staff members, I am sure, in the history of Congress, the present chief clerk of the Committee on Public Works, Mrs. Margaret R. Beiter.

Mrs. Beiter has many years of continuous service on Capitol Hill. During that period of time she has in all positions in which she has served, including the present one as the chief clerk of the Public Works Committee, handled all assignments that have come her way in the finest possible and most effective manner.

I have known Mrs. Beiter for a number of years in my capacity as a Member of Congress, as a member of the Public Works Committee, and as a personal friend. She is a fine lady, a wonderful wife, and a devoted mother. Under Mrs. Beiter's guidance, the Committee on Public Works handles legislation smoothly, promptly, and efficiently. She

is thoroughly familiar with any and all of the problems affecting not only bills that are handled by the committee but the administrative problems and many other details that come up in the course of a legislative year. All members of the committee can come to her at any time and be assured that the advice she may give them on a particular matter will be the correct one. It is truly said that the heart of the Congress is in its committee staff, and the heart of the Public Works Committee staff is Margaret Beiter. I salute her today and I am certain that all members of the Public Work Committee on both sides of the aisle join me in this salute. I wish her many more years of active service here on the Hill and, in addition, many more years of family happiness with her husband, and her charming daughter.

NEW YORK CITY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

(Mr. RYAN of New York (at the request of Mr. BREEDING) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD.)

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to a statement issued recently by the New York City Commission on Human Rights concerning the nefarious practice of a group of racists in paying for the transportation of Negroes from southern communities to the North.

I hope that all Members of this body will join me in deploring the shocking disregard for human rights and liberty evidenced by the bigots who are involved in this plan.

Mr. Speaker, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Stanley Lowell, the New York City Commission on Human Rights is setting a splendid example from which other cities might well profit.

The statement reasserts the pride that we from the great city of New York take in being the haven for those fleeing from oppression. The human rights commission statement which follows is a testimonial to New York City's dedication to liberty:

The New York City Commission on Human Rights takes note of the action of some racist groups in southern communities to finance the transportation of Negroes in their areas to cities in the North. The avowed purpose of this enforced relocation is the hoped-for embarrassment of the Northern communities which would have difficulty absorbing into their midst individuals without funds, industrial skills and schooling. Since these individuals are Negroes it will be pointed out by the southern ejectors that the difficulty has emanated because they are Negroes. White migrants without funds or industrial skills and with inadequate schooling would find like difficulties.

Should this nefarious plan of the Southerners materialize many Negroes may choose to come to New York.

We in New York City would be proud to have those fleeing from oppression seek a haven here. As in the past, we again lift our lamp to the "huddled masses yearning to be free." It is precisely this expression of succor which has made this city the essence of living democracy.

The movement of any people to large urban cities—at a time when these cities are experiencing a general growth in popula-

tion and the encumbrance of a rising cost of living—has presented them with financial and physically strangling difficulties. Unfortunately at this time these Southern migrants would find in New York—as they would find in any metropolis—virtually insurmountable difficulties in securing adequate housing and jobs.

Can we sit by as observers while citizens of an American community are being expelled from their homes? The power and prestige of our Federal Government can and must be brought to bear upon—and effect a change in—those States in which citizens of the United States are being denied their equal rights and thus forced to seek a haven in northern communities. The opportunity to realize the American dream of true equality must be available in the South as well as the North.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FENTON (at the request of Mr. HORAN), for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 14, 15, 16, 1962, on account of death in family.

Mr. FLYNT (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. LANGEN, for 15 minutes, on tomorrow.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MONAGAN.

Mr. LOSER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BROYHILL to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter on the District bill under consideration today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LANGEN) to extend their remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FINO.

Mr. DERWINSKI.

Mr. PIRNIE in three instances.

Mr. BROOMFIELD in five instances.

Mr. SCHERER in three instances.

Mr. SHORT.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE in two instances.

Mr. JONAS.

Mr. GOODLING.

Mr. BETTS.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

Mrs. BOLTON.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana in three instances.

Mr. YOUNGER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BREEDING) to extend their remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FOGARTY.

Mr. GARY in two instances.

Mr. ANFUSO in two instances.

Mr. CELLER.

Mr. ZELENKO.

Mr. KASTENMEIER in two instances.

Mr. HOLFIELD in two instances.

Mr. MACK in two instances and to include extraneous material.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 9778. An act to provide for the free entry of certain steel and steel products donated for an addition to the Chippewa County War Memorial Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and to provide for the free entry of records, diagrams, and other data with regard to business, engineering, or exploration operations conducted outside the United States;

H.R. 10607. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 628. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week in May of each year in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week; and

H.J. Res. 711. Joint resolution to prescribe names for the several House of Representatives office buildings.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1595. An act to amend the Natural Gas Act to give the Federal Power Commission authority to suspend changes in rate schedules covering sales for resale for industrial use only.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 15, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2051. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a certification as to adequacy of soil survey and land classification of the lands in the south Gila Valley unit, Yuma Mesa division, Gila project, Arizona, as required in the formulation of a definite plan for project development, pursuant to Public Law 83-172; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2052. Letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting the third report on property acquisitions for stockpile purposes for the quarter ending March 31, 1962, covering items acquired by Executive Order 10952, pursuant to subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2053. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia,

transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to relieve owners of abutting property from certain assessments in connection with the repair of alleys and sidewalks in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2054. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2055. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize an increase in the borrowing authority for the general fund of the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2056. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report of transfer of funds from the "research and development" appropriation for the fiscal year 1962 to the "construction of facilities" appropriation to permit continuation of the land acquisition program for the expansion of launch facilities at Cape Canaveral, Fla., pursuant to section 3 of the act of July 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 216, 217); to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

2057. A letter from the Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting the report and order of the Board in the matter of *Attorney General of the United States v. International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers* (docket No. 116-56), pursuant to section 3 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended by the Communist Control Act of 1954. The order was entered on May 4, 1962; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

2058. A letter from the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes"; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of May 10, 1962, the following joint resolution was reported on May 11, 1962:

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 710. Joint resolution to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat; without amendment (Rept. No. 1672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted May 14, 1962]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POWELL: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 11665. A bill to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1673). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:



Public Law 87-450
87th Congress, S. J. Res. 185
May 15, 1962

Joint Resolution

76 STAT. 69.

To defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may defer until June 15, 1962, any proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1963 crop of wheat and any proclamation under section 335 of such Act for such crop of wheat.

Wheat.

52 Stat. 53,

54.

7 USC 1332,
1335.

Approved May 15, 1962.

